

our leaders, we must act on this principle in private, but it will not do in public. Individuals must live by such a rule, but nations must adopt another. Well, where is the authority for this? Where does God permit nations to contravene the moral laws laid down for individuals? Where does the gospel even permit revenge, either public or private? But, say politicians, the gospel was not given to direct men in national concerns. So then the Allwise and Almighty God has taken the little individual concerns of the world into his hands, but has committed the great affairs of nations into the hands of men! Let rulers take heed, lest in the discharge of their great concerns, they induce individuals to contravene their duty to God. But it is false, and absurd, to say that the gospel has nothing to do with national concerns. It is allowed, the world knows by sad experience, that gospel principles never have been adopted as the grand basis of political, or international law. But does this prove that the great rules of Christian morality are worthless in regulating the affairs of the world? Or does it prove that the rules of Christian morality have never yet been developed, and may never have? Yet the extent of their moral obligations is great. But it is said, we must defend ourselves, sustain our honor, protect our rights. Very well. But how? Is there no way to accomplish all this, except by shedding our own blood and the blood of others? Cannot a man be an honorable man, unless he, in the spirit of revenge, retaliates every injury and insult? And cannot national honor be sustained, unless we wear the gory laurels of a sister nation's anguish? But will it be said, that nations and individuals stand not on equal ground; for if an individual be injured, he can obtain redress by a civil process; but if a nation be injured, there is no tribunal from which we can seek redress? Just look at this! No tribunal! Where then is the Almighty Sovereign of the universe, who holds the destiny of nations in his hands? Where is the God of providence? Can we make no appeal to him, who says, "vengeance is mine, I will repay?" But suppose we undertake to avenge ourselves. Look at the consequences. First, we must answer to God for taking his work out of his hands. A business, surely, in which we ought to hasten very slowly. It needs to be well considered, secondly, that by revenging ourselves, we shall certainly exact a heavy toll upon ourselves. To obtain indemnity from France, we must expand 50, perhaps 100 millions of dollars, and 10, 20, perhaps 50,000 lives. And what shall we get? Perhaps 20 or 25 millions of property. A sad indemnity this. Let every Christian consider this subject well, before he gives his voice for war.

J. C.
Sharon, Feb. 19, 1835.

For the Boston Recorder.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Proposed *Enlargement of the Missions of the Board* during the year.

In the year, for three years past, the Prudential Committee has published a schedule of the number of missionaries, upon a very moderate calculation, when it was desirable for the Board to send forth, during the year, to the fields already occupied by its missionaries, and to the new fields to which Providence was calling its attention. Before presenting such a schedule for the present year, it seems proper to repeat those of former years, in connection with the number of missionaries actually obtained and sent forth into the several fields.

For the year 1832.

Needed. Miss. | Assis.

To the Mahrattas, two missionaries and a printer. 3 1
To the Siam, and Indian Archipelago. 7
To Syria and Palestine. 2 2
To Greece. 1 1
To the Greeks of Turkey. 2
To the Sandwich Islands, one missionary and a printer. 2 2 1
To the Indians in the State of New York. 1
To the Choctaws beyond the Mississippi. 1
To the Cherokee beyond the Mississippi. 1
Totals. 19 6 — 2

For the year 1833.

Needed. Miss. | Assis.

To the Mahrattas, 4
To Ceylon, one a physician. 3 6
To Southeastern Asia, and the islands, as follows:—
To Siam. 3 2
To China. 1 1
To Explorers. 4 2
To be in readiness to occupy new stations. 8
To the Mediterranean, as follows:—
To the Nestorians of Persia. 2 1
To Trebizond, on the Black Sea. 1
To the island of Cyprus. 1
To the island of Samos. 1
To the island of Candia. 2
To Smyrna. 1
To Western Africa. 4 2
To the western coast of Patagonia. 2 2
To the Indians of North America, as follows:—
To Indians on Lake Superior. 2 1
To Indians of Upper Mississippi. 2
To Indians of Upper Missouri. 2
To Arkansas Cherokees. 2
To Arkansas Choctaws and Creeks. 2 1
Totals. 49 20 — 3

For the year 1834.

Needed. Miss. | Assis.

To Western Africa. 3 1
To Southeastern Africa. 5 6
To the island of Cyprus. 2
To Asia Minor. 5 4
To Syria and Palestine. 4
To the Nestorians of Persia, a physician. 1
To the Mohammedans of Turkey. 1
To the Mohammedans of Central Asia. 1 1
To the Mahrattas. 5 1
To Ceylon. 1
To Southeastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. 11 2
To the Sandwich Islands. 1 1
To the North American Indians:—
To Ojibwas. 3 2
To the Sioux, Winnebagoes, and Sioux. 6 2 1
To the tribes west of the State of Missouri and the territory of Arkansas, towards and beyond the Rocky mountains. 6 2 1
To the Choctaws and Creeks. 4 1
To the Seneca of New York. 1 1
Totals. 64 23 — 9

Events subsequent to the publication of each of the above schedules, made it expedient to send a greater number of missionaries into a few of the fields, than was proposed. In most of the cases where a less number or none at all has been sent, it has been owing solely to the want of missionaries to send. And the deficiency has been so great and threatens to be so great during the present year, that the Committee have hesitated to publish a schedule for the present year, fearing that the influence of it might not be salutary. But the churches ought to be made acquainted with the demand for missionaries, and also with the probable supply, that they may be incited to pray the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into his harvest, and also feel constrained themselves to strive more zealously to multiply the

more rigidly made, even than those of the two preceding years. The second and third columns contain the number of men who have been designated to the several fields; and the number of those who have received appointments as missionaries, but are not yet designated, will be mentioned.

For the present year. Needed. Designated. Miss. | Assis.

Western Africa. 2
Greece. 1 1
Syria. 4 1
Cyprus. 1
Asia Minor, including Trebizond. 3 1
Turkey in Europe. 2 2 1
Nestorians, one a physician. 2
Mohammedans of Turkey. 1
Mohammedans of Persia. 1
Central Asia, to explore. 2
Rajpoots of Western India, one a physician. 3
Maharattas. 6 2
Tamil people, one a printer. 4 3
Indian Archipelago, for the Nias and Borneo. 8 3
The Chinese. 6 2
Cherokees. 2
Choctaws. 1
Creeks. 2
Osages, and other Indians west of the State of Missouri. 6 4
The Sioux. 2
Ojibwas. 2
Indians in New York. 1
Totals. 62 19 — 1
Also, two teachers for the Cherokees, two for the Osages, and five for the Choctaws.

One accepted missionary and one assistant missionary are yet to receive appointments.

Such is a brief view of the plans and progress of the Board, so far as missionaries are concerned, for several years past; and such are its plans and prospects for the present year. The plans are largely based upon it by the manifest indications and calls of Providence. Limited as they are, and they are exceedingly limited compared with what they should be, they are in imminent danger of being more than half frustrated by the want of missionaries.

In behalf of the Prudential Committee,

R. A. ANDERSON,

2. Secretaries.

Missionary Rooms, Feb. 19th.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, February 27, 1835.

INTELLECT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We are warned, every few days, of the danger of overrating the intellects of our readers. "The common people," we are told, "cannot understand profound disquisitions on difficult subjects." Our advisers do not complain of any difficulty in understanding the Recorder themselves; but they are very much afraid that their less intelligent neighbors will find it above their comprehension.

Perhaps we are wholly wrong in this matter; but we believe that the "common people" are more able to understand subjects than many persons think them to be. When we first undertook the management of a religious paper, in another state, we were met with an abundance of similar warnings and forebodings; but we felt that we knew our readers, for we had grown up among them, and been a part of the very community which we were addressing. We felt sure that they had intellect enough to understand us. The event proved that we were right; and before we left, our advisers, who had predicted our failure, confessed it. It may be, that Christians in this Commonwealth are so inferior to them in mental capacity, that a similar experiment cannot succeed among them; but we do not yet believe it. We wish the "common people," the plain farmers and mechanics, would give us their opinion. When they begin to beg us to come down to the measure of their understandings, we shall be convinced that we have judged incorrectly.

More men will be urgently needed the present year to sustain the operations of the Board, than there is now any prospect of obtaining.

The Committee are aware that the Churches have not the power at once, or in a single year, to raise up an indefinite number of well qualified missionaries to meet the great and increasing demand of the heathen world. To accomplish this, is the work of time. It is, also, to a very considerable extent, peculiarly the work of God. He only can convert the hearts of the young men in our country and endue them with the gifts and graces which are requisite for so holy and laborious a calling; and he only can fix their minds and hearts on the heathen, and dispose them to abandon all the blessings of their native land and encounter cheerfully the toils and exposures of a missionary life. Yet to raise up a number of missionaries adequate to perform the service which Christ, at his ascension, charged his followers with, and to furnish them for their calling, is a work in which the churches have an important agency, and for which they are to a very great extent responsible. If the conversion of the heathen world should linger or be postponed for some centuries to come, for the want of an adequate number of missionaries, would it be any the less the fault of the churches, than if the failure had been owing to the want of adequate funds? Did not Christ, when he gave the command to disciple all nations, make his followers responsible for all the means requisite; and if they are faithful, may they not be confident of his blessing on their efforts to obtain the means? Are there, then, it may be respectfully and affectionately asked, those anxious and untiring exertions made, which the exigency demands, for multiplying, greatly and speedily, the number of candidates for the foreign missionary service? Are those institutions whose special object it is to train up young men for the ministry, as literally supported as they ought to be? Are efforts made in all parts of our land to search out very promising young talents, and induce them to enter on a course of study for the sacred office? Is uncensing and fervent prayer offered for our colleges, that the young men in them may be converted and qualified to serve God among the heathen? Do parents and private Christians every where labor and pray for the effusion of the Holy Spirit and the conversion of souls around them, as they would do, if they had an unquenchable desire for the salvation of the heathen, and realized how much the speedy accomplishment of this depends on a great increase of the number of missionaries? Are all suitable means used to direct the minds of ministers and candidates for the ministry to the six HUNDRED MILLIONS OF HEATHENS, and to the demand made by them—benighted, miserable, and perishing in sin as they are—for immediate help? If all this is not faithfully felt and done, how can the churches excuse themselves before their Redeemer and Head, that they have sent, and are preparing to send, so few men to perform the great work of converting all nations unto God?

The foregoing remarks relate principally to the apprehended deficiency in the number of missionaries, it may be inferred that no increase in the receipts of the Board will be necessary for the current year. It should, however, be stated, that if the expenses at the several missions already established remain the same, any increase of the number of missionaries must necessarily increase the expenditures of the Board. Should the Board send out this year thirty missionaries and male assistant missionaries, which but little exceeds the number sent forth during the last year, their outfit and convenience to their several fields of labor, together with what it is necessary to advance for their support, will probably occasion an increase of expenditure, above that of the last year, of at least \$20,000. Other reasons exist for an increase of expenditure. In nearly all well conducted missions, which have been in successful operation for a number of years, especially if

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POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.
ON THE DEATH OF DR. WISNER.

Another star, that brightens alone,
To illumine this vale of tears,
In a brighter world has gone
And left the earth in tears.
His earthly work is finished well;
And his war of truth is done;
He is taken in course of rest to dwell,
On the bosom of God—his home.
Though death will speak by a holy life,
And teach us in the way
Which leads from the sorrow of earthly strife
And ends in a blissful day.
The crown of the holy adorns his brow,
The robe of Jesus is given,
No sin and sorrow can reach him now,
He joins the anthem of heaven.
Spirit of goodness! we bid thee farewell,
And long to meet thee above,
Where CAREY and BOARDMAN and WINNER dwell,
In mansion of glory and love.

Education.

For the Boston Recorder.
PANGYNAKSEAN SEMINARY.—NO. 1.
ITS HISTORY.

Many individuals, who have from its commencement watched the development and influence of the Ipswich Female Seminary, under the care of Misses Grant and Lyon, have long felt a desire to see other institutions established on similar principles; so that the admirable system of moral, intellectual and physical discipline there in operation should not terminate with the lives of its principals, but be transmitted to posterity. They soon found that one of these ladies (Miss Lyon) would be willing to leave Ipswich, and undertake the arduous work of getting into operation an institution of the kind in some other place, provided the requisite means could be procured, and the system be adopted which experience had taught to be essential to its permanency and most extensive usefulness. Gentlemen began to confer together on the subject, as much as four years ago; and it was made a matter of discussion in some ministerial associations in the Commonwealth. At length, in April 1833, a meeting of clergymen and laymen from different parts of the State, at Andover, of which Rev. Mr. Packard was Chairman, and Rev. Mr. Todd Secretary. After discussion it was resolved, first, that the establishment in New-England of a Female Seminary of a high moral and literary character is desirable;—second, that the object, with proper efforts, is practicable;—and third, that it is expedient, and we will use our efforts to effect its establishment.

Although it was the intention of the above-mentioned meeting, that this subject should be brought before the clergymen of Massachusetts during the anniversary week in 1833, yet a variety of circumstances prevented its receiving at that time much attention. But at a meeting of the General Association of Massachusetts in 1834, the subject was brought forward, and a resolve passed, approving of the object. It was not, however, till the autumn of 1834, that any measures were taken for the immediate establishment of such a seminary. In the spring of that year, a paper was drawn up and extensively circulated, which contained an exposition of the fundamental principles on which such a school should be founded; and this excited not a little interest among the friends of female education. Accordingly, on the 6th of September, 1834, a meeting of the friends of this cause was held in Ipswich, of which the Rev. Dr. Packard of Shelburne, was Moderator, and Rev. Joseph B. Felt of Hamilton (now of Boston) the Secretary. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That it is desirable, that a Female Seminary, in accordance with the general plan of this circular, be established, and that we proceed to take measures for its accomplishment."

"Resolved, That a committee be chosen to commence immediate operations towards the finding out such an institution, and that, if the Committee be successful in their efforts, they be authorized to transact all other business necessary to carry forward the enterprise, till they shall have appointed a Board of permanent Trustees; and that this Committee consist of the following gentlemen: Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D. of Newburyport, Rev. Theophilus Packard, D. D. of Shelburne; Rev. Edward Hitchcock, Professor in Amherst College; Rev. Joseph B. Felt, of Hamilton; George W. Heard, Esq. of Ipswich; Gen. Asa Howard, of Conway, and David Choate, Esq. of Essex; and that they be allowed to increase their number at discretion, provided the whole of this number do not exceed fifteen at any one time."

"Resolved, That the Committee be particularly instructed to assure the public, that the course of instruction in the proposed institution, if it be carried into operation, shall be at least of an elevated character as that pursued at the Ipswich Female Seminary; and that the reduction of the expenses of the pupils shall not, in any degree, diminish their improvement or retard their progress in study."

"Resolved, That to meet the expense of agencies, and other necessary preparatory measures, the sum of about one thousand dollars be raised exclusively by ladies, (with the understanding, however, that any surplus remaining shall be applied towards furniture,) that contributions from the principal donors may be wholly reserved for the main subscription, without liability to reduction for incidents."

At a meeting of the Committee, Rev. Joseph B. Felt was appointed Secretary, and George W. Heard, Esq. Treasurer of the Board.

The Rev. Roswell Hawks, of Cummington, has been also requested to act as agent of the Board in collecting funds.

The subscription of one thousand dollars mentioned in the last resolve was very speedily filled up by the liberality of the ladies in the eastern part of the State.

After numerous inquiries had been made by a sub-committee, a meeting of the general Committee was held in Ipswich, Dec. 3, 1834, for fixing upon a location for the Seminary. After mature deliberation, however, it was judged wise to delay the decision, until further examination and inquiries should be made.

The Committee met again, on the 5th of January 1835, in Worcester; when several very generous proposals were made before them from towns in the valley of the Connecticut. It was at length decided that South Hadley should be the location provided the sum of one thousand dollars should, within fifteen days, raise the subscription to \$8000, only three or four days having elapsed since they began to circulate a sub-scription.

This condition was complied with, and of course the question of location was settled; and settled too, in favor of one of the most healthy and delightful villages in the valley of the Connecticut.

At the same meeting, the Committee added to their number the names of the Rev. William Tyler, of South Hadley, and Rev. John Todd, of Northampton.

On the 18th of February 1835, a large and respectable meeting of gentlemen and ladies from various parts of Hampshire county was held in the Edwards' church in Northampton, of which Hon. Mark Doolittle was Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Pratt, Secretary. The first resolution at this meeting was introduced by Professor Hitchcock, after giving in detail the history and plan of the proposed institution, and it was seconded by Rev. Morris White.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the history and plan of the proposed Female Seminary in South Hadley entitle it to the confidence and support of an enlightened Christian public."

The second Resolution was moved by Rev.

Dr. Penny, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Brown. "Resolved, That the plan of a Female Seminary now described to us, does not necessarily interfere with existing female or other schools; but on the contrary, must effect their favorably."

The third Resolution was moved by Rev. Dr. Brown, and seconded by Samuel Wells, Jr. Esq.

"Resolved, That the influence of females has not been duly regarded as a means of promoting the highest welfare of the human family."

The last resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Todd, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Reed.

"Resolved, That in the view of this meeting, the glory of New England has ever been, her high moral and intellectual character; and that we deem it of great importance to this nation, that this character be brought into judicious action, in every way which a kind Providence may open; and that the establishment of a Female Seminary, on the plan now proposed, seems decidedly to be one of these ways."

The gentlemen who moved the above resolutions, sustained them by interesting and appropriate remarks. The meeting was opened and closed by prayer.

In our next number we shall give an account of the character or plan on which the Pangynasean Seminary is to be established.

From the Connecticut Observer.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor.—The subject of Manual Labor Schools is one in which the public feels and ought to feel a warm interest; but concerning which public opinion seems to be quite unsettled. Desirable as it manifestly is that the facts which have resulted from experiments actually made should be generally known, yet it seems they are known to a very limited extent. Every little while there comes up from some part of the country more or less remote, a prospective plan of a Manual Labor School or College, holding out among its claims to public patronage, the promise of providing labor for students, which will enable them to earn most if not all the means of depraving the expenses of a liberal Education. This is done with an air of confidence and positiveness, as if they had the benefit of years of experience, and no doubt remained of their complete success. This is sometimes done in language so explicit and unqualified, as to excite in the community the expectation that, when these new institutions are once in operation, their advantages will be so complete that the young men will no longer need to assist the feeble churches in their support. Now some of these warm-hearted brethren, whose good intentions we are unwilling to overlook, several important considerations, which lie so much on the surface of this subject, that it is difficult to see how they could escape observation. They seem not to be aware that the experiment has been tried, and has failed; that, wherever it has been made, by those who at first entered on the experiment with all the glowing zeal and strong confidence which is now indulged by some disappointment, so far as great pecuniary advantages were expected, has been the invariable result. At the Theological Seminary at Andover, the Barr Seminary in Vermont, the Methodist Institution in Maine, and the Oneida Institute in New York, where the experiment has been made at great expense, and with great perseverance—all have failed to yield such pecuniary advantage to the students as materially to diminish the amount required from the American Education Society. These schools, and which have even gone so far as to intitute that such will be the badge of the young men will be most essential to its permanency and most extensive usefulness. Gentlemen began to confer together on the subject, as much as four years ago; and it was made a matter of discussion in some ministerial associations in the Commonwealth. At length, in April 1833, a meeting of clergymen and laymen from different parts of the State, at Andover, of which Rev. Mr. Packard was Chairman, and Rev. Mr. Todd Secretary. After discussion it was resolved, first, that the establishment in New-England of a Female Seminary of a high moral and literary character is desirable;—second, that the object, with proper efforts, is practicable;—and third, that it is expedient, and we will use our efforts to effect its establishment.

Although it was the intention of the above-mentioned meeting, that this subject should be brought before the clergymen of Massachusetts during the anniversary week in 1833, yet a variety of circumstances prevented its receiving at that time much attention.

But at a meeting of the General Association of Massachusetts in 1834, the subject was brought forward, and a resolve passed, approving of the object.

It was not, however, till the autumn of 1834, that any measures were taken for the immediate establishment of such a seminary.

In the spring of that year, a paper was drawn up and extensively circulated, which contained an exposition of the fundamental principles on which such a school should be founded; and this excited not a little interest among the friends of female education.

Accordingly, on the 6th of September, 1834, a meeting of the friends of this cause was held in Ipswich, of which the Rev. Dr. Packard of Shelburne, was Moderator, and Rev. Joseph B. Felt of Hamilton (now of Boston) the Secretary.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That it is desirable, that a Female Seminary, in accordance with the general plan of this circular, be established, and that we proceed to take measures for its accomplishment."

"Resolved, That a committee be chosen to commence immediate operations towards the finding out such an institution, and that, if the Committee be successful in their efforts, they be authorized to transact all other business necessary to carry forward the enterprise, till they shall have appointed a Board of permanent Trustees; and that this Committee consist of the following gentlemen: Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D. of Newburyport, Rev. Theophilus Packard, D. D. of Shelburne; Rev. Edward Hitchcock, Professor in Amherst College; Rev. Joseph B. Felt, of Hamilton; George W. Heard, Esq. of Ipswich; Gen. Asa Howard, of Conway, and David Choate, Esq. of Essex; and that they be allowed to increase their number at discretion, provided the whole of this number do not exceed fifteen at any one time."

"Resolved, That the Committee be particularly instructed to assure the public, that the course of instruction in the proposed institution, if it be carried into operation, shall be at least of an elevated character as that pursued at the Ipswich Female Seminary; and that the reduction of the expenses of the pupils shall not, in any degree, diminish their improvement or retard their progress in study."

"Resolved, That to meet the expense of agencies, and other necessary preparatory measures, the sum of about one thousand dollars be raised exclusively by ladies, (with the understanding, however, that any surplus remaining shall be applied towards furniture,) that contributions from the principal donors may be wholly reserved for the main subscription, without liability to reduction for incidents."

At a meeting of the Committee, Rev. Joseph B. Felt was appointed Secretary, and George W. Heard, Esq. Treasurer of the Board.

The Rev. Roswell Hawks, of Cummington, has been also requested to act as agent of the Board in collecting funds.

The subscription of one thousand dollars mentioned in the last resolve was very speedily filled up by the liberality of the ladies in the eastern part of the State.

After numerous inquiries had been made by a sub-committee, a meeting of the general Committee was held in Ipswich, Dec. 3, 1834, for fixing upon a location for the Seminary. After mature deliberation, however, it was judged wise to delay the decision, until further examination and inquiries should be made.

The Committee met again, on the 5th of January 1835, in Worcester; when several very generous proposals were made before them from towns in the valley of the Connecticut.

It was at length decided that South Hadley should be the location provided the sum of one thousand dollars should, within fifteen days, raise the subscription to \$8000, only three or four days having elapsed since they began to circulate a sub-scription.

This condition was complied with, and of course the question of location was settled; and settled too, in favor of one of the most healthy and delightful villages in the valley of the Connecticut.

At the same meeting, the Committee added to their number the names of the Rev. William Tyler, of South Hadley, and Rev. John Todd, of Northampton.

On the 18th of February 1835, a large and respectable meeting of gentlemen and ladies from various parts of Hampshire county was held in the Edwards' church in Northampton, of which Hon. Mark Doolittle was Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Pratt, Secretary.

The first resolution at this meeting was introduced by Professor Hitchcock, after giving in detail the history and plan of the proposed institution, and it was seconded by Rev. Morris White.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the history and plan of the proposed Female Seminary in South Hadley entitle it to the confidence and support of an enlightened Christian public."

The second Resolution was moved by Rev.

Obituary.

For the Boston Recorder.

MRS. MARY TYLER.

Died, on the 14th ult., in Harvard, Pa., Mrs. Mary Tyler, widow of Dea. John Tyler, and daughter of Rev. Peter Thacher, former pastor of the church in Athelborough, Mass.

She was hopefully pious in early youth, and for many years experienced in the place of her nativity, the truth of the inspired proverb, "the blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and addeth no sorrow therewith." In the pressure of cares and duties, she once entered upon the labor of a day, without imploring as usual the influence of ardent spirit, but they were both frequently intoxicated, and when so, always abused each other. The deceased had complained to Mr. Pixley on Wednesday afternoon of having been ill treated by her husband, and both husband and wife are said to have been in a state of intoxication on Wednesday afternoon. Drake asserted that his wife objected to his calling the neighbors after he had taken her from the fire, and that he thought it unnecessary to make known her death before morning.

At the age of 61, this unhappy man, the father of a large family, is confined under the most melancholy circumstances which we can imagine, and all this in consequence of ardent spirit. Such cases would appear more dreadful, if they were more rare; but surely this is an impressive warning to the sellers and buyers of that which has so long proved the bane of the community. We understand that no store in G. Barrington is licensed to sell ardent spirit.

Mass. Eagle.

SPRING TERM.—The London Quarterly, in an article relating to the opening of the China trade, heretofore confined to the hands of the celebrated East-India Company, states, among other things, that there will be a depreciation of the quality of the commodities imported from China. Near Canton is a manufactory for converting the worst kinds of coarse black tea into green; it is well known among the natives by the name of *wo-ping*, and was always rejected by the East-India Company. The following is the mode adopted to convert the black into the green. Tea is shut up in iron plates moderately heated, mixing it up with a composition of turmeric, indigo, and white lead, by which process it acquires that blooming blue color of plums, and that crispy appearance, which are supposed to indicate the fine green tea.

But the decay of nature at length overtook her. Her iron frame was shattered—and her mind bereft of its powers. Her memory failed but her hope and her Redeemer never forsook her. Her last days were chiefly spent in prayer. The Lord's prayer was repeated, by her hundreds of times, and when she could no longer speak, she would say it after them, with the utmost apparent satisfaction. When her mind was so enfeebled and lost, that she scarcely knew some of her own children, she repeated again and again the words, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done."

Her last words were expressive of readiness for death and joy in her Saviour.

She was 83 years of age, and when she died had living 6 children, 40 grandchildren, and 74 great grandchildren—120 in all—most of whom were professedly pious. A number of her descendants of each generation have gone before her to glory, and ere this, welcomed, we trust, to mansions of bliss her emancipated spirit, which has dropped its worn out tenant of clay, and waits to be clad with immortal youth and undying beauty.

Her father was the 14th in an uninterrupted series of Thachers, who were ministers of the gospel. Seven successive generations of Peter Thachers were preachers in Great Britain. Rev. Thomas Thacher, whose biography is given in *Mather's Magnalia*, emigrated to America, and he has been succeeded by six Rev. Peter Thachers, who have lived and preached in this country. Truly the Lord, is "the faithful God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him and keep his commandments, to a thousand generations."

And he, who looks back through such a line of praying and preaching ancestors, may plead no cause for saying that the pious Couper.

Not higher than my poor spirits rare,
The child of parents passed into the skies."

Mass. Eagle.

LOWELL STATISTICS.—Corporations—Locks and Canals, Merrimack, Hamilton, Appleton, Lowell, Suffolk, Tremont, Lawrence, Middlesex, Capital Stock, \$6,650,000. Number of Mills, 24, besides Print Works, &c. Spindles, 116,804. Looms, 3,192. Persons employed, 5,051. Males employed, 1,512. Yards made per week, 753,270. Tales Cuttings made, 670. Yards dyed and printed, 326,000. Tons of Anthracite Coal expended per annum, H.239. Coals of Wood per annum, 4,750. Gall's. of Oil, 50,548.

The United Colonies and the U. S., and to War, and consequently contains nothing for the United Colonies.

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